(7) परिवेशी वायु गुणवत्ता मानक बनाए गए हैं ।

(8) उत्सर्जनों को निर्धारित सीमाओं के भीतर रखने के लिए उद्योगों से राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्डों की स्वीकृति की अपेक्षाओं का पालन करने के लिए कहा गया है ।

(9) दोषी उद्योगों के विरुद्ध कानूनी कार्रवाई की जाती है ।

(10) मोटरवाहन नियमावली, 1989 के अंतर्गत सभी प्रकार के वाहन के लिए व्यापक एवं ठोस उत्सर्जन मानक अधिसूचित किये गये हैं ।

(11) जन-जागरूकता अभियान चलाए गए हैं ।

Pending irrigation schemes of Tamil Nadu for clearance

931. SHRI R. T. GOPALAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the irrigation schemes of Tamil Nadu pending with government for clearance; and

(b) since when these schemes have been pending?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b) No irrigation scheme of Tamil Nadu is pending in this Ministry for clearance under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 as on 28-2-1992.

Pollution of Desang River by Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation, Assam

932. SHRI BHADRESWAR BURAGOHAIN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the waston pollution of the Desang river by the Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation's Namrup unit in Assam;

(b) whether Government are also aware that inspite of repeated requests and demands no action has been taken by the authorities to save the river water from pollution;

(c) whether Government are aware that the cattle, trees and even rabi crops have been adversely affected in the nearby area due to wanton air and water pollution from the fertilizer plant; and

(d) what steps Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) Effluents generated from the Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Limited (HFCL) do not conform to the prescribed standards. The Assam Pollution Control Board directed HFCL to stop discharge to the Desang river. In response to this the HFCL submitted a time-bound action plan. The progress of hte time bound action plan as reviewed, was unsatisfactory and the Government of Assam has issued directions under section 5 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 to this industry to set up the requisite effluent treatment plant within a time-frame.

वन्य जीव संरक्षण अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध शिकायतें

933. **श्री ईश दत्त यादव :** क्या पर्यावरण और वन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान वन्य जीव संरक्षण अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनका राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) उन पर अभी तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

पर्यावरण और वन मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री कमल नाथ) :(क) और (ख) वन्यजीव/सुरक्षा अधिनियम को लागू करना और राष्ट्रीय उद्यानों और अभयारण्यों के प्रबन्ध का उत्तरदायित्व मुख्यत: राज्य सरकारों और संघ राज्य प्रशासनों का है। देश में 413 अभयारण्य और 73 राष्ट्रीय उद्यान हैं। देश में वन्यजीव प्रबन्धकों की संख्या हजारों में होगी। सम्पूर्ण देश के वन्यजीव पदाधिकारियों के बारे में जो शिकायतें प्राप्त होती हैं, उनके बारे में सूचना के केन्द्रीकृत मिलान की कोई प्रणाली नहीं है।

(ग) जब कभी केन्द्र सरकार को किसी वन्यजीव अधिकारी के खिलाफ कोई शिकायत प्राप्त होती है तो उसे राज्य के मुख्य वन्यजीव वार्डन को जांच के लिए भेज दिया जाता है और दोषी पाए जाने पर उस अधिकारी के खिलाफ कड़ी कार्रवाई की जाती है।

Forest Area

934. SHRI SHABBIR AHMAD SALARIA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total forest area in the country at present, State|District|Tehsil-wise;

(b) whether there are any global standards fixing the requirement of the area for covering under forests as compared to the total area of a country;

(c) if so, to what extent the country meets these standards; and

(d) the steps Government are taking to correct the imbalance, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) The recorded forest area in the country is 7,70,073 sq. kms. The statewise break-up is given in the Statement. (See below)

(b) and (c) There are no global standards fixing requirement of forest cover for a country. However, the National Forest Policy, 1988, envisages that the national goal should have a minimum of one-third of the total land-area of the country under forest or tree cover. In the hills and in mountainous regions, the aim should be to maintain two-thirds of the area under such cover, in order to prevent erosion and land degradation and to ensure the stability of the fragile eco-system. However, the country has only 19.44 per cent of the total Geographical area under actual forest cover.

(d) Government has taken the following steps:

(1) Forest (Conservation) Act was enacted in 1980 to check diversion of forest land for non-forest purposes.

(2) Wood is being substituted by alternative materials in packaging, railway sleepers, building construction etc.

(3) Import policy for forest products has been liberalised.

(4) Efforts are being made to control shifting cultivation.

(5) Guidelines have been issued to State Governments from time to time for protection of forests. Some of these guidelines are as follows:—

(i) To avoid clear felling of natural forest and were such fellings are inevitable for restoration of crop or others silvi-cultural considerations, it should be restricted to areas not exceeding 10 hectares in the hills and 25 hectares in the plains.

(ii) To consider banning of felling in the hills above 1000 metres, at least for some years.

(iii) A massive afforestation programme including Social Forestry and Agroforestry under 20 Point Programme in all States and Union Territories has been launched. Upto the end of VIIth five year plan, an area to the tune of 17.09 million hectares has been brought under afforestation.

(iv) Government of India have issued guidelines for peoples' participation in management an development of degraded forests, and their active involvement in afforestation programme.